HEW YORK IN WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Solons Who Saw Daylight First in the Empire State-Number of New Yorkers Holding Seats in the Senate and House-Pen Pictures of Their Appearance, Peculiarities and Manner of Living.

WASHINGTON, March SI, 1870. Somebody has said that Vermont or New Hamp-lie or some other State (which is 11?) is "an excel-at State to emigrate from." and in looking through th houses of Congress it is something of a matter M interest to note the emigrating enterprise of the sons of the various States, some of whom have courneyed far and wide, with their "carpet bags" eturning to this focus of common interest, laden with the trust and honor of the States they have "Circumstances are everything." and ress than any other thing considered more sub-ial. The East sends cultivated, scholarly, inctual men, while industry, goaheadativeness, alation, enterprise and all outdoors in hails the West. The syntax and orthography that o service for some of the Western lawmakers (a Mance to all one's preconceived ideas of English imposition. "Oh. but you needn't make fun of what i" exclaimed an honora. son of the West. we have no time to attend to the lesse, demands of erature and 'good' spellin'.' We leave those atters for the East."

It is matter for astonishment (if we had not long ce passed the era of not being astonished at anything) to observe the homogeneousness of the small Congressional world. If dress makes the man, it asy be that which so perfectly erases all sectional listinctions. The Oregon, Minnesota and Nevada people sport swallow talls, tinted gloves, immacuate dickeys, glossy boots and all the fine parapher-maks of manner that is accorded to the East, with as much true Oriental Inherency as if they had never known the roughness and uncouthness of frontier afe. Well, we suppose unlimited creaence is not to be given to the fact that they have known them. That convenient elevator, "circumstances," siways seeps some people above the basement of life, and the notice that grain, "Mother of statesmen," alone to Virginia, unless one successfully disputes the inter-pretation of that clastic word. Of

SENATORS
there are sixty-eight in the present Senate. Of these Onto, North Carolina, South Carolina, Illinois and Indiana are each 'mother" to one. Two were born Delaware and two others in "My Maryland." w Jersey, Kentucky, Connecticut and Virginia ach cradled three; Maine and New Hampshire soh four; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—the aother of us all—each five; Vermont and Ohio each Mx. To New York alone is reserved the crushing bonor of giving the noble prestige of birth to ten of these Senators, whose honor, brilliancy, power and able statesmanship have met with a remarkable on. From Alabama comes George E. Spencer from Arkansas Benjamin F. Rice; Cornelius Cole brings with him the glitter of California; Abijan Gilbert hails from Florida; from Louisiana comes John S. Harris; Nevada sends two New York sons, James Nye and William Stewart; from Oregon comes George H. Williams, while in Rescoe Conkling and Benben E. Fenton the Empire State reposes her present senatorial trust. These Senators are each and all representatives of, and were elected by, the ropublican party.

Of Representatives and territorial Delegates there are upwards of 230. Of these one each was born in Alabama, Delaware, Michigan, Missouri, South Caro-Mna, New Mexico and Prussia; two each in Arkausas, New Jersey, England and Ireland; three in e Island; four in New Hampshire; ave in Consections, Kentucky, North Carolina and Teanessee sach; six in Maryland; seven each in Illinois, Ina and Vermont; nine in Maine; ten in Virginia; Sourteen in Massachusetts; twenty in Ohio; thirty-Sour in Pennsylvania and forty-three in New York. Of the thirty-one Representatives from New York twenty-two are natives of that State so far as ascersamed. Of the others, one represents Alabama, four illinois, three New Jersey, four Michigan, one finnesota, two Missouri, one Nevada, one Ohio, one Pennsylvania, one Wisconsin, one Arizona and one ah. Believing fully in "home interests," we keep an eye single for the glory of these honorable Yorkers so far as we can detect any from the

the initiated visitor chooses a seat near the reporters' gatlery, a pen by itself, in which the Bohemians of the Capitol are secured from invasion. This commands a front and side view of the members, whose seats are arranged in an arc of three rows, giving the perambulating legislators half a circle for circu

the perambulating legislators half a circle for circulation. Looking straight shead, following the lead of the central assie, the eye fails on Rescore construct, the acknowledged "beauty" of the Senate. He is a tail, symmetrical blonde, whose sunny locks have not the waving grace of the poet, nor the perpendicular hang of the civilized American. They curl and cluster and cling and caddle close to his head as if to incarnate a second apollo. One curl illustrates the doctrine of individual rights, and hear right down the centre of his snowy brow, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. His eyes are blue, and have a trick of looking out the corners of their homes with a sarewaness only equal to their fascinating certicounsess, when tarned implicably upon some unfortunate opponent. His cheeks are as plump as a squirrel's wint two nuts in his mouth. His beard is well trimmed. He smokes. He dresses in black, with a bright blue neckute, so becoming you know," and looks as next he an asparagus shool. As a speaker his voice is good, his cannotation very clear, his rhetoric foreible and in excellent taste, his sattre dipped in the rose water of courtesy—if one can imagine such a distillation—and his logic is always at his tongues or fingers cad. Aside from the edification of his manner, it furnishes amusement also; for, lot from the neights of his superlative judgment and wisdom and dissension the accomplished Roscoe Conking condicecants (with a failing infection) to refute the senseless assumption of the honorable gentieman from onlo, who should have known better man to question "my logic." His superchouses is of such a native character that no one dreams of being hurt by it. who should have known better man to question any logic." His superchiousness is of such a naive character that no one dreams of being hurt by it. He gives all his commas and semicolons the failing mp inflection, with a gracious sense of relief, and in a tone that leaves no room for doubt or argument. An ill-natured person might call him conceited, while all concur in calling him "interesting" and never given over to stupidity. He is an industrious worker and fond of manipulating men and measures. He is forty years old, belongs to Utica, N. Y., and has been connected with politics for twenty years.

and has been connected with politics for twenty years.

REUBEN E. FENTON
has a sheltered seat under the left gallery, with Senator Reveis at his right and poor, paisled, pitiful rurson Brownlow hearly in front of hum. Senator Fenton has a very trim figure, looking taller than it ready is, and always immaculately clad in black broadciois, with a French fit; an upright, pointed collar; a black necktie and a watch guard of gold. His halt, of fron gray, is crisp, and from its abindance gives his head a top heavy appearance. He has bright, black eyes; a low, broad forchead, and lower lawe thin and covered with a closely trimmed beard. His nose is "his prominent feature, by hali;" formed of straighs lines and meeting at the end at an angle of lorty-five degrees, which furnishes sunicient sharpness for even a political. Comprehensively his face is a very pleasant one, his manners contricous his bearing dignified and graceful, He is not a frequent speaker in the Senate, but is recognized as a pleasant, practical and political the comprehensively his face is a very pleasant one, his manners contricous his bearing dignified and graceful, He is not a frequent speaker in the Senate.

but is recognized as a pleasant, practical and polsahed talker.

WILLIAM M. STEWART

the New Yorker from Nevada, is a mier looking man
in the drawing room than as seen from the Senate
gaileries. He is tail and large, of the bloade type,
with a bright, fresh, sincoth complexion, regular
features, and a full beard full of Nevada sunshme.
He is argumentative in speech to familiarity, rather
easily taken advantage of, and his gestures partake
of the patronizing type. He was born in Wavne
county, N. Y., studied at Yale, mined in California,
picked up some knowledge of law, and afterward
merved as Sinte and General Attorney. From Calfornia he went to Nevada and entered upon the
career of politics. He is still young, nor much over
forty, has clear, innocent looking blue eyes, is a
trine baid, with one of Whils' tie locks standing unpoetically like a boundary post. He looks like a
folly, happy, we'l to do farmer, with the poetical
element predominant in him. In front of and opposite senator Conkling elis

CORNELIUS COLE,

a rather tail man, with raventsh stratight black hair,

bead histing at more extension in the ceremal region; brown hair, mustache and side whiskers, and a consour of face that makes his torescal look down on his eyes, his eyes look after his nose and his nose smelling of his chin. He dresses well, aports a "swattow tail" every day, a gold-linked waten guard, gleaming stude, and is considered a waten guard, gleaming stude, and is considered and stold. None of the Parific const Schakors are representative ultra Rocky Mountain men, unless that country is awint dismal and un-successful. Pollowing the outer errels nearly half way around and at the right of Senator Summer is the fatherly presence of

lowing the outer circle nearly half way around and at the right of Senator Summer is the fatherly presence of

JAMES W. NYE,

who is the most acceptable gallery speaker in the Senate. He interweages wit, pathos, anecdote and scutiment in his speeches. He is good to look at also of medium height, shoulders a drover would call "stocky," his foll round face cleanly shaven, and saving one baid spot, his head well covered with handsome gray bair. He has keen black eyes, harmonous features and a shrewd, but benevolent expression. He dresses in black, wears a watch guard of Nevada silver and on his third linger a large scalring of a ruby glow. He was a New York State police commissioner in 1965, the Governor of Nevada Territory in 1961 and has been in the United States Senate since 1865. Skipping along five or six seats one comes to

BENJAMIN F. RICE,

who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, figured in the Kentucky Legislature in 1865-56, removed to Minnesota and captained a Minnesota infaniry company for three years during the war, which left aim stranded at Little Rock, Ark, in 1864 in 1865 he was sent to the United States Senate. So much for "carpet-nag" enterprise. He has a slight, Gelicate organization, with a narrow, two story head and considerably baid. His eyes are well sheltered under his brows, and his iron gray beard is long and full. He has a pretty, little, straight nose, a pleasant expression, a husky voice, speaks senion and torsiev, and his an effective working member. Coming to the end seat of the outer row you find ABJAH GILBERT,

a somewhat delicate looking man, who went to Florida for his health, but with true political self-secrifice was induced by senatorial considerations to try the climate of Washington, Ho is a "unaber one" man being the first of a family of nine children in the senatorial consideration and the limit of working member.

aniela." Crossing to the other saile of the chamber you find

GEORGE E. SPENCER.

the youngest of the Senators, who has not yet reached the thirty-fifth meriman, that Whis called "half way home." He is of medium height, with a rather stout figure, a full face, abandant glossy, clustering brown hair, with a bearled chin, keen orown eres, and is usually at leasure to stroke his mustache, thereby displaying his sen!-ringed finger and plump, bonny hands. He is a fair speaker, and wears a very dark brown suit, with black velvet collar and vest which forms such an effective back ground for a handsome watch guard. Not fair removed from him aits

JOHN M. HARRIS,

who went to Louisiana during the war by way of Wisconsin. He has an ordinary American face, thin, snaro-featured, deep set cres, and whiskers set like a hedge row from one ear around to the other. He is not much given to speech making, but is apparently industrious.

REFRESENTATIVES.

It is a somewhat perilous undertaking to go from the Senate to the Babelistic atmosphere of the Chamber of Representatives. A member remarked not long ago that when "wimmin got there he reckoned they'd have some talkin?." Some talking, forsooth! We would like to know of a tongue sharp enough or inin enough—insinuating enough to get in a word edge or other wise. Being sent to Congress makes men wondrously communicative; it develops the social qualities, the vocal qualities, the linguistic, labial, hand-shaking and clapping qualities. One would think the

And kept in motion by the -

Tongues all hung upon a swivel, And kept in motion by the—

great desire to serve the country. And it must be confessed that the sons of New York are not notice-active beaful about hiting up their voices on the great questions of the day, if of personal interest, Choosing a seat as in the Senate, you observe a sing nest of democrats on the right side of the Speaker. Unity is strength, although it cannot tru fully be said that the New York delegation derives any strength from its unity. Conspicuous in the suburbs of the democratic clique sits

FENAND Woon,
a long time member of this House. His most prominent resture is his mustache, lying like a snow-drift at the base of his pose, which, en passand, is a masal mountain of good size and shape. From the galleries his eyes only indicate their locality, and he has no eyebrews to spoak of. His har is well threaded with silver and is as smooth and unruffed as a wig. He is somewhat tall, erect, stately in his manner, usually has his coat well buttoned down before, to display, perhaps, the symmetry of his tapering waist. He might plass for a Frenchman of the Louis Philippe school. He is not a frequent speaker, but commands a clear, agreeable voice, and is clever in the use of language. Just across the aisle is

JAMES BROOKS.

is clever in the use of language. Just across the aisle is

JAMES BROOKS, as smoothly shaven and as sanctimentous looking as an and syne Methodist preacher. He has large, clearly defined leatures, rather dark, and osually wears eyelasses. He is an acknowledged power on the democratic side from the fact that he possesses complete self-control, making and bearing in return the sharpest and bitterest expressions without becoming excited. He dresses in black, relieved, pernaps, with a dash of orimson or blossom, in his necktie, light sticks float on the surface, and so you are sure to observe the great small men, of whom one is

8. S. COX,
a nervous little bruneite, who snaps and barks, gets mad all through and laughs all over, by turns. It is not an unusual sight to see him titled on the arms of somebody's chair, like a bird perched on a limb, giving both hands to as many friends at once; talking with a third and laughing with a fourth. There is no waste material in the man—a sort of condensed utility. Not far away is

HENRY W. SLOCUM,
a West Pointer, with a brilliant army record. He

is no waste material in the man—a sort of condensed utility. Not far away is

HENRY W. SLOCUM,

a West Pointer, with a brilliant army record. He has a siender figure, an intellectual face, a prominent nose, dark eyes, with an upward look, from gray hair and mustache and dresses in well fitting black. Everything about the man indicates quality rather than quantity. He reads his speeches, which are admirably written, and are best appreciated in print, as his oratorical powers are limited. On the other side of the House is

NOAH DAVIS,

of short, heavy build, a square, florid face, framed in iron gray hair and a silm row of short whiskers. He has small, dark eyes, a wide mouth, a prominent nose (incled, if you haven't a prominent nose you should discard all Congressional aspirations), and a noticeable cañon horizontally across his forehead. He came heralded with considerable importance sustains himself passably, but is one of the numerous array of men who hope to impress, by high words, venement gestures and an unhealthy show of physical excitement.

DENNIS M'CARTHY

looks like a well preserved merchant of middle age, and is the most remarkable member of all in being just the opposite of "D'honne qui rit." He never smiles. It would take a month to pump a laugh out of him. He does not look melancholy. He has too little of what the French call sentiment for sadness. Neither does he look grave. He looks eminently composed. Of other influential members are Stephen L. Maybem, Judge Churchill, Addison H. Ladin, an inveterate taker, a small, nervous creature; Glies W. Hotchkiss and John A. Griswold. Of New Yorkers representing other States prominence is accorded to head, and whose snowy hair and beard are in striking contrast to the glowing brightness of his complexion. He suggests the experience of an unfortunate friend "Out West," whose foridity or complexion subjected him to frequent invitations to "drink." As he was a testotaler, it annoyed him considerably, and upon refusing one time on that ground to drink the woul

Nine-tenths of the New Yorkers in Congress have been law students, and most of them practitioners. A few did dield service during the war. Nearly all smoke, and what is especially noticeable, is the aimost unexceptional use of eye-giasses. This last paragraph applies to Congress at large. The inference so castly drawn is only an assertion of the fact already recognized and expressed by observing physiciaus.

fact aiready recognized and expressed by observing physicians.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Ambitious parents seeking for resonant titles for their little ones may be aided in their concussion by the predominancy of baptismal names in the present Congress. Of Johns there are thirty-seven, twenty-seven Williams, fitteen Jameses, tweive Georges; there are the Thomasses, ten Samuels and nine Charleses. There are five representatives of the Smith family and two of the Jones.

The Morgan mansion, at present occupied by the Secretary of State, and fully described in the Hanalto a year ago, is situated on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets. The neighborhood is a particularly desirable one; the Branilan Minister, Mr. Hooper, the Prussian and British Ministers and others of nois live near. On the opposite corner of Fifteenth and I streets is an elegant block of brick, with brown stone trimming, balconies, a French roof and consisting of four dwellings, and occupied and owned respectively by Senator Buckingham, Speaker Blaine, Governor Swann and Fernando Wood.

THE WOOD MANSION

He is argumentative to speech to familiarity, rather easily taken advantage of, and his gestures partake of the patronizing type. He was born in wayne county, N. Y., studied at Yaie, mined in California, picked up some knowledge of law, and afterward greed as State and General Attorney. From California he went to Nevada and entered upon the career of politics. He is still young, not much over forty, has clear, innocent looking blue eyes, is a trine baid, with one of Whils' tie looks itke a jolly. Inappy, well to do instance, with the poelical element predominant in him. In front of and oppositic sensior Conking sits convention of the conversation. Although by heritage a quaker, of the goody city of Brotherly Love, there is none of the thee-ing and try-ing slipping into his speech, which they rarely do, and a most serious, carness, sedate expression of countenance. He has a long head, in the longitudinal direction, whatever that signifies phraseologically. He is an average speaker. Diagonally from the and directly in front of Conking is the seat of Gonden H. Williams, which they rarely do, and a most serious, carness, sedate expression of countenance. He has a long head, in the longitudinal direction, whatever that signifies phraseologically. He is an average speaker. Diagonally from the and directly in front of Conking is the seat of Gonden H. Williams.

Which is well diled, in a physical sense at least. He will be a sense of the counter of the transmitted of the counter of the cou

splendor of the San-Sot. His friends find him a bost in himself and his wife is like unto him, a sleader, little black-eyed hady, vivacious, full of hie and animation, and recolving her friends with unmis-

in mineson, and receiving her friends with unmistakanic we'come.

Roscoe Conking has a house on Priteenth street, in which he is keeping oucheior half, ils wife not being in Washington this winter.

Deans McCarthy entertains in a princely manner at his nouse on Vermont avenue. David S. Bennett, of Buffalo, lives ditto on it street.

OFIER NEW YORKERS.

General Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, is "at noine" in the Department Building. His wife is a native sise of New York. Their rooms are on the third noor, large, handsomely intraished, with besuffinity frescoed walls, and commanding a nosie view of the Potomac. The Commissioner is the fifth in descent from Hanfield Capron, of a Hugnenof family, and the high-bred contour of his face testades to the excellence of the Hugnenot blood. In person he is short, compactly built, with a military air, and his hair and mustache, full and abundant, are snowy white. His face is bright and fresh and his entire appearance hale and vigorous. He is zonial, courteous and very gentlemnily. Mrs. Capron is a fair, blue-eyed lady, with a bright, sweet same, dresses richly in blace, and receives her friends gracefully.

PENISHON COMMISSIONER VAN AERMAN, ex-Reprosentative from Western New York, has a

dresses richty in black, and receives her friends gracefully.

PENSION COMMISSIONER VAN AERMAN, ex-Reprosentative from Western New York, has a house on Capitol lith as bright and clean and cosey as a rosebud. It is furnished in excellent taste and the walls enlithened with a few well selected and arranged pictures. There is a fine plane, at which his pretty, brown-eyed daughter presides The Commissioner himself has a fund of quiet humbraiways in store, and has nosts of friends. His wife is a sweet foeed, matronly lady, whose kindness and annability win a warm place for her in the regard of all with whom she meets.

Fitch, of Neyada, also lives in this neighborhood, in one of those "brain new brick houses."

in one of those "bran new brick houses."

HOTEL LIFE.

Senator Fenton, with wife and two daughters, occupy an eigent suit of rooms at the Aringgion. In social life the Senator is one of the most pleasant an i polished of man. His wife receives with great cerdiality of manner, and when assisted by her daughters, who are decided belies in Washington society, comprise a trio of noble womanhiness, stately young ladyhood and winning giriishness, where also abute flow, and how the stately woman, with an unction that gives to the adjective like full value. Hon, Noah Bayls, General Slocum, Hon. Stephen Sanford and J. G. Schumaker, are also sungly quartered at the Arington. Senators Gilbert and Whilams, with their ramitles, are at the National. Senators Spencer and Harris are at Williams.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The influx of new publications which the young establishments in this city have brought into the field this season is giving a healthy tone to the music publishing trade generally. We are now getting some of the best European works at prices consider abiv lower than those which prevailed under the old monopoly. We are glad to find that music is steadily progressing in this city and that the public taste is improved to an extent which the demoralizing in-fluences of buriesque ditties and Offenbachian melo-dies would hardly lead one to expect. When Weber is greeted with crowded houses and the Philhar-monic Society embiazon on their banners the cheer-ing announcement "Standing room only," and when the conservatories of music are thronged wish eager and attentive pupils, there is hope for the di-vine art yet receiving in this city the same encouragement as it gains in the musical centres of Europe. Trash no longer commands the attention of music publishers, and merit, which has been kept so long in

publishers, and merit, which has been kept so long in the background, now resumes its proper position. Ernst Reinking introduces some of the best publications of Peters, Leipsic and Berlin, in the form of transcriptions, from the operas by Charles D'Avenei. The sextet and Anale from "Lucia," the waitz from Gouned's "Faust," the polacea from "Puritant," a chanson from "Postillon de Loniumeau," the slumber song from "Pasillon de Loniumeau," the slumber song from "Pasillon de Loniumeau," the slumber song from "Sonnambuia," Ah! quiet plausiff from "Dame Blanche," the drinking song from "Lucrezia," Is son ricco from "The Eixir of Love," Salut d la France from "The Daughter of the Regiment," "The Last Rose of Summer," and the Anale from "Martha," are smong these transcriptions, Mr. D'Avenel's style is graceful, finished and something like Thallerg, and many of these works are the best transcriptions from the opera we have ever seen. It is seldom we find a transcriber to preserve the spirit of a theme and adorn it with his own poetic fancies in an unobtrusive, natural manner, so as to make a musical medallon of such transcription. Mr. D'Avenel has been eminontly successful in this respect.

Dodworth, Astor place, publishes a waitz by H.

as to make a musical medallon of such transcription. Mr. D'Avenel has been eminently successful in this respect.

Dodworth, Astor piace, publishes a waltz by H. E. Brown, called "As You lake it." The first theme is very pretty, but the others are uninteresting. The composer might study the rules of harmony and counterpoint to advantage. The finate has one or two serious errors in this respect.

J. L. Peters, New York and St. Louis, publishes the following:—

"Ah! So True," aria, with violin obligate and planoforte accompaniment. G. Estabrook. The melody lised is not over attractive, but out of the limited materials selected by him the composer has contrived to make an effective song, with a highly artistic violin and plano nocompaniment.

"The Love Letter," bailad. M. Keller. A minor theme which we have often heard before in the salon.

theme which we have often heard before in the saton as a dancing piece. It is good in its way, "I'll Come to Thee, Beloved," serenade. George A. Mietzke. A very pretty melody and artistically "Prince Erie Galop," Weingarten. A common-

"Prince Eric Galop," weingarten. A commonplace affair, possessing no merit worth speaking of.
"Song of the Seashel," song. Keiler. A weak, ineffective inclody, with an accompaniment which
does much to redeem it.

"Those Sabbath Bells," sacred duet, adapted from
one of Kinkel's works by William Bressler. A
charming theme and characteristic of the subject.

"Twilight Thoughts Mazurka," "My Soul to God,"
transcription from Chapisson's melody and "Seabreeze Mazurka," Charles T. Frey. The first is a
near, pleasing little work; the second does not
possess much freshness or originality in its treatment, and the third is the best of all, being brilliant
in arpeggio passages and with an easy flow, so necessary to this kind of composition.

J. N. Pattison & Co., Twenty-third street, have
some new publications in hand, among which are
an elegy on Gottschalk and a brilliant galop by H.
Maylath.

UNSAFE FOUNDATIONS.

Threatened Destruction of Houses in the Neighborhood of the New Post Office.

As some uneasiness has lately evinced itself in the public mind with regard to the sinking of the carriage way in Broadway and Park row, it will not be out of place to call the attention of the proper authorities to some matters which may tend to throw some light on the subject.

In the first number of the American Architect and Builder it is stated that the area or outer wall of the vaults under the sidewalk of the new Post Office the vaults under the sidewalk of the new Post Office is 610 feet long, by 5½ feet thick at the base and 3 feet thick at the top, and an average height of 29 feet is built on the Broadway and Park row sides.

There are several formulas well known to engineers and architects which show that in constructing retaining wais for the support of heavy embankmens, one-third the total height should be taken as the required thickness at the base, which may be diminished to one-sixth at the top; and as the wall at present built is only about half that thickness it cannot surprise any one when the weight of an embankment of sand nearly thirty feet high is brought to bear upon it that it should necessarily succomb and the roadway insvitably follow. The architect in his justification may propound many schemes for obviating any justher disaster by the introduction of counter forts or cross walls, acting as batteries, which must have their final bearing against the wails of the superstructure (which wails will have to be of an increased thickness accordingly, and if such means have to be resorted to as the only method of boilstering up the difficulty then it must be allowed that there has been either great carelessness in design or an uter want of knowledge of construction shown in the work already carried out, which does not promise well for the future prosperity of the building.

It would be to the interest of those holding property in the immediate violaity of the new Post Office building to have some advice from competent engineers on the subject, as either the embankment is too heavy for the wall is too weak to support the embankment. is 619 feet long, by 51/2 feet thick at the base and 3

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDM .NT.

HUDSON CITY, April 2, 1870. To the Editor of the Herald:—
I notice in your issue of to-day a communication under the title of "The Fifteenth Amendment and the State Law," wherein is questioned the right of negroes to vote in the State of New York under the ifficenth amendment except they possess the free-hold required by the State constitution. If your contributor will bear in mind that the section of the constitution of the State of New York referred to by him requires a property qualification only in the case of negroes; he will readily see that it is an abridgment affixed to a particular race. Whereas the amendment says, "The right of cuizens of the United States to vote shail not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," no discrimination can be made in this respect in favor of or against any particular, race or color. No restriction can by any State be placed upon the negro's right to vote, alliess textends to all citizens alike. The property qualification required by the State constitution is an abridgment extending only to one race, and not to all citizens alike, and is, therefore, entirely repugnant not only to the letter, but likewise to the spirit of the fitteenth amendment, and must fall. The negro has just as full and complete a right of suffrage as the white man, and nothing other than general provisions or laws spellenble to all citizens of the United States can abridge in constitution of the State of New York referred to by

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

A Dull Market and Lower Rents-Staten Island as a Suburb-Its Railroads - Non-Paying Parsimony Paraded-Late Transactions.

The market continues to present but few features of interest. Transactions are light and the general feeling in the market one of weakness. The collapse of the rent market is just as we predicted, and land-lords now flud it quite impossible, except in rare cases, influenced by special circumstanses, to make leases for the ensuing year except at a considerable reduction from the rent figures of last year. The prospects at present are of increasing weakness, tenants exhibiting a most anusual indifference at this period of the season respecting new engage-ments. During the next few weeks landlords are likely to be the most eager to rent.

The advantages of a movement to the suburbs is exciting much attention among the tenanticiass, and the awakening of capitalists to the opportunities of profit promised in this growing exodus of our city population, if fairly and liberally availed of, operates s a powerful silmulant in that direction.

A correspondent who calls attention to the attractions possessed by Staten Island for suburban resi-dences, while complaining of the narrow-minded policy of the railroad company of that island, gives in that connection so much valuable information in-teresting to those contemplating a movement from the city that we make room for his letter, almost in

teresting to those contemplating a movement from the city that we make room for his letter, almost in Iuli. He says:—

The attention of parties seeking houses in the country, or places to improve as such, has been more and more directed to states island, and is now turning thitnerward more strongly than ever before. This growing interest has not been the result of any missionary effort on the part of states islanders themselves, who have at all times been singularly moisterent to immigration from abroad or to the opinions any one residing as far distant as the city of New York. They seem perfectly willing that every person so unfortunate as to live outside the charmed limits of their fast anchored site should believe that Richmond country is the quarantine of the Continent, covered with swamps, pregnant with ague, teaming with mosquisoes and inaccessible to the great city toward which all men and things within the circle of easy daily communication inevitably tend. They know better. If the man of unpleasant professions does not, so much the worse for him. With such a one they rarely use argument, feeling possibly a good deal as Adam might have done before he was served with a writ of ejectment from Paradise, bad some stray traveller from the land of Noah looked through its gute and tried to persuade him that the garden whereon he and Eve were hying so comfortably was after all a poor, miserable sort of place, wholly unworthy of comparison with the Communipaws, Jersey flats and Wallabouts of those days. The new comers, from all sections and all lands, men who have dwelt among the classic scenes of the old world or the fruitful valleys or mighty prairies of the West, and, seeing enough of Staten Island to know it and fall in love with it, have built themselves homes great or humble on its heights or shores, are filled with pereunial enthusiasm for its sitractions. The pure, fresh sea breeze, tempering to perfect comfert the flercest hears of summer; the grand expanse of sky and ocean; the vast fields or out-look;

sea breeze, tempering to postect comfort the fiercest heats of summer; the grand expanse of sky and ocean; the vast fields of outlook; the superb summers and sunsets; the grant harbor and bay of New York, filled with the commerce of the world, a panorama ever changing and unequalled elsewhere on earth, with numberless other advantages and facilities nowacre else combined in one locality, insure for it the destiny always manifest, though hitherte slow, of being where it is not city—a succession of fruit farms and villas, from New Brighton to Ward's Polat.

The ceaseless overflow of New York city has poured over the sandy plains of Long Island and the marshy fens of New Jersey. The people thus "overflowed" go to and from the city in crowded cars, aliens to the comfort and invigoration of the delightful sail across the bay twice a day, and strangers among mosquitoes and narrow prospects to the best satisfactions of a rural home.

There is, however, one great drawback to Staten Island—one blot in the fair picture. Even the sun has spots. We have a railroad. Now a railroad per se is no very bad thing, and a railroad will do even on Staten Island, if managed by men of ordinary, reasonable outlook and acquistiveness. The railroad people, of course, want the railroad to pay. It does pay, ten per cent and surplus. They want it to bay as much as it caneverything should do that—but a new cent neid close enough to the eye will shut out a hundred dollar bit. These railroad people are realizing a handsome return for the convenience farmished, and that is right. They want it to bay as much as it caneverthing should do that—but a new cent neid close enough to the eye will shut out a hundred dollar bit. These railroad people are realizing a handsome return for the convenience farmished, and that is right. They want it be bay as much as it caneverthing their charges—expectatity their communitation charges for constant passengers—in such manner as to compete with, we up not say underbid, those of other roads leading out of New Yo rairoad, freight and passenger income, and whose settlement on it will bring others and they obsers again, who will do likewise. Railroad fares are an element of reat with all persons itving in sucurban locations, and they are usually the first point considered by parties on the lookout for country because

element of rent with all persons itving in suburban locations, and they are usually the first point considered by parties on the lookous for country homes.

How do the gentlemen of the Staten Island Railroad look at this question? Many, if not all of them, are property owners in Richmond country, and to this extent, at least, have interests in common with the rest of its citizens. The former commutation on the railroad atone was sixty dollars a year, with no ferry commutation at all; although the railroad and lerry are under one proprietorship. Of this sixty dollars two-thirds or forty dollars were required for the first six months of the annual term—the managers, doubtless, realizing that few who tried it once would repeat the experiment without a large rebate on the second six months. The result was that new comers frequently commuted for the first year, and afterwards, sincet universally, consciuded to pay their twenty-five cents per trip. This commutation saved to a person going six times a week to the city \$33 90 over the single trip fare, an advantage in most cases reduced to zero by the ordinary daily sum of a business man's absences (including the usual summer vacation) from the city during the year. Latterly, however, this mode of commutation the cites adopted, by which the commuter saves but \$15 65 per annum over the single trip fare, a concession to the public convenience which is commended by the railroad gentlemen to the grateful admiration of the citizens of staten island—a commutation saving of two and a half cents per trip on the transient through fare. The fever-laden, mosquite-plagued marshes of New Jorsely have not been turned into market gardens and villar residences by such a policy as this. Liewellyn Park, with building sites selling at \$4,000 per acre, is not superior in natural attractions to most parts of Staten Island, but the dweller there can go to and from New York of the Staten Island Railroad charges with those of other roads running out of New York? This will determine, beyond ar

is the least sum for which any one living on Staten Island and beyond New Dorp can go daily to the city.

New Fork and New Haven Rattroad.—Sixteen trains daily. Commutation to Mount Vernon, 14½ miles, \$90; to New Rocholle, 17½ miles, \$93; to Mamaroneck, 21 miles, \$93; to Rye, 25 miles, \$102; to Greenwich, 29 miles, \$107; to Stamford, Conn., 34½ miles, \$113; to Bridgeport, Conn., 69 miles, \$130.

New York and Harlem Rattroad.—Eighteen trains daily. Commutation to Williamsbridge, 11½ miles, \$96; to Moodlawn, 12½ miles, \$96; to Woodlawn, 12½ miles, \$96; to Bronxvile, 16 miles, \$96; to Tackanoe, 16½ miles, \$96; to Rockert, 20½ miles, \$100; to White Plains, 23½ miles, \$169.

Southside Rattroad of Long Riand.—Eight trains daily. Commutation to Springfield, 11½ miles, \$90; to Rockertlie Centre, 17½ miles, \$90; to Radwinsville, 19½ miles, \$70; to Merrick, 23 miles, \$70; to Ridgewood, 25 miles, \$70; to Merrick, 23 miles, \$70; to Ridgewood, 25 miles, \$70; to Merrick, 23 miles, \$70; to Ridgewood, 25 miles, \$70; to Merrick, 28 miles, \$70; to Ridgewood, 25 miles, \$70; to Merrick, 28 miles, \$10; miles, \$80; to Radylon, 35 miles, \$60; to Ridgewood, 21 miles, \$60; to Greens, 18 miles, \$56; to Hindington, 34½ miles, \$96; to Miles, \$55; to Hempstead, 21½ miles, \$96; to Miles, \$55; to Huntington, 34½ miles, \$90; Centreport, 37 miles, \$100.

Eric Ratiroad.—Thirty trains daily. Commutation to Radiroad.—Thirty trains daily.

New Fork and Harten Rativoad.—Eighteen trains daily. Commutation to Williamsbridge. 11% miles from New York, Soc; to Woodlawn, 12% miles, \$50; to Bronxville, 18 miles, \$90; to Tackahoe, 18% miles, \$10; to Bronxville, 18 miles, \$90; to Tackahoe, 18% miles, \$10; to Bronxville, 18 miles, \$90; to Tackahoe, 18% miles, \$10; to Morrios and 19% Corners, 10% miles, \$10; to Morrios and 19% miles, \$10; to Morrios and 19% miles, \$10; to Morrios and 19% miles, \$60; to Bashort, 37 miles, \$60; to Bashort, 37 miles, \$60; to Bashort, 40% miles, \$60; to Bashort, 40% miles, \$60; to Horskylle, 28 miles, \$60;

mit, 23 miles, \$96; New Providence, 25 miles, \$101; Madison, 25 miles, \$104.

Northern Rairond of New Jersey.—Twelve trains duly. Commutation to Ridgefield, 10 miles, \$70; to Leona, 124; miles, \$57; to Tenafly, 154; miles, \$57; to Leonaly, 154; miles, \$57; to Demorest, 10 miles, \$90; to Tappab, 22½ miles, \$105; to Demorest, 10 miles, \$90; to Tappab, 22½ miles, \$105; to Demorest, 10 miles, \$90; to Tappab, 22½ miles, \$105; to Demorest, 10 miles, \$90; to Tappab, 22½ miles, \$10; to Perunout, 24% miles, \$50; 607; to Wayerley, 12 miles, \$65; to Linden, 16 miles, \$65; to Raines, \$10; to Metuchen, 25½ miles, \$75; to Uniontown, 23 miles, \$15; to Metuchen, 25½ miles, \$75; to New Brunswick, 30½ miles, \$25.

The above are the principal roads leading out of New York, and the figures given are correct, or were, when they were compiled. If variations can be found, this writer will guarantee that their sums at this date will not be found invorable to those of the Staten Island Railroad; and if the managers of the Staten Island Railroad; and if the managers of the Staten Island Railroad; and if the managers of the Staten Island Railroad by any rational showing can domonstrate that their present commutation is not at least one hunored per ceal higher than the average of other railroads leading out of New York, we will agree to noid our peace on this matter to revermore. A New York journal wisely remarks:—"The unprecedented improvements on the lines of the New Jersey railroads have been made because the railroad commantes have offered ilbertal inducements to settlers, and nave taken pains to run frequent trains." The gentlemen who have fixed on side \$6 as a proper commutation from Court House station to New York (ejeven miles) own one of the anuggest, most economical and easily operated pleses of railroad property in the world. They own one of the most valuable ierry francises of those so freely given away (upon projer application) by the cuty of New York. The citizens of Staten Island are entirely content that they should reap l

slaud r The following late transactions at private sale are reported:-

By K. T. Page—Five houses and lots on the east side of Third avenue, in this city, twenty-five feet south of Frity-ninis street, 100 feet five inches by 105 feet, \$105,000 caan, to Messrs. Dienklespiet & Hyman. Also, by W. Underhill—Four lots on American street, Yonkors, for James Scrymser; price, \$4,500.

April Term of the Law Courts. April Term of the Law Courts.

In the Superior Court the General Term will be held by Judges Barbour, Jones and Spencer; Chambers by Judge Monell; Trial Term, Part 1, by Judge Freedman, and Part 2, by Judge McCunn.

In the Common Pieas Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt will hold General Term during the month, Judge Van Brunt pressding at Chambers from ten to eleven o'clock each morning. No trial terms will be held until the first Monday in May.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GEMERAL TERM.—Before Judges Ingrahm, Cardoze and Barnard. Court opens at haif-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

Supraeme Court—Special Term.—Before Judge Barnard. Court opens at haif-past ten A. M.—Nos. 66, 204, 113, 116, 198, 173, 230, 249, 262, 236.

Supraeme Court—Chambers.—Held by Judge Brady. Calendar called at tweive M. First Monday celendar.

Supraeme Court—Trial Term.—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1337, 1545, 1327, 787, 1189, 33, 1269, 1229, 1349, 133, 132, 1335, 1105, 1393, 1399, Part 2.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1814, 2162, 2178, 1662, 2112, 784, 2098, 2042, 1644, 1712, 1306, 1704, 1294, 1294, 1296, 2055, 2102, 1740, 2104, 1209, 1739, 450, 1958, 1977, 1992, 2158, 1688, 2100, 2169, 1463, 2176, 1672, 1488, 2140.

Common Pleas.—The General Term will be in session.

Session.

MARINE COURT—PART 1.—Nos. 888, 400, 490, 537, 538, 578, 601, 603, 666, 695, 105, 716, 722, 723, 725, Part 2.—Nos. 203, 458, 462, 475, 612, 624, 642, 649, 653, 656, 678, 674, 711, 784, 834, 8834, 800, 801, 930.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Philadelphia Age calls the amendment proclamation "a black fraud."

The Columbus (Ohio) Datty Journal has been enlarged to a thirty-six column paper. James M. Comly, Samuel M. Smith and James Q. Howard are announced as proprietors.

The Columbus Ohio Statesman—Sam Medary's paper—has experienced a change of editors, proprietors, type and form. C. B. Flood retires and James Mills grinds out the editorials.

James Mills grinds out the editorials.

W. L. Vissches, for some time the anianuensia of the late George D. Prentice and a member of the editorial staff in the latter days of the Louisville Journal, and the own connected with the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. G. W. Griffin is about publishing "Studies in Literature," a collection of interesting and literary essays, among which not the least interesting will be some personal reminiscences of George D. Prentice.

"George Washington Brick" is the present Prentice of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who succeeds so well in the short editorial paragraphs that Mr. Prentice became famous for. He does well, and is a perfect "brick."

double-leaded editorials and jubilativerse over the fireenth amendment. It heads the editorial, "Equality Consecrated at Last Into the Fundamental Law," which is almost as halt as the poam.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

Date.	Class	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Prio
Meh. 28	Sloop	King Pisher	14.45	1.8	\$40
Mch. X	8100p	Ann Amelia	37.85		6.00
Meh 95	Bloop ya't	Addie Voorbis	28.49	All	4.00
Moh. W	Schooner	Jamestown	202 00		E
Mch. 29	Schooner.	Jamestown	2 2.00		50
Mob. Si	Schooner.	Jamestown	202.0)		2
4ch. 39	Schooner.	Jamestown	902.00		20
ich. 3	Schooner.	Jamestown	202.60		5
Mob. St	Behooner.	Jamestown			6
Joh 9	Sloon.	Richard Udall			1 2.2
dcb. 36	Schooner.	Virginia		1-18	6
Mch. 29	Schooner.	Gem	B45.36	All	15,00
fob. St	Schooner.	David Crowell	22,63	1-8	50
Ich. 84	Bloop	Eliza Jane	70.33	1-8	8
Ach. W	Steamb't	Gold Hunter		1 73	2
Mch. 81	Sloop	Selle			1 2

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

CHAIMERS—DOUGLAS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Dr. Harkness, William Chalmers (of steamship Tarifa) to Annie Douglas,

both of Scotland.

Dumfries papers please copy.

EINSTRIN—FAMAN.—On Wednesday. March 80,
by the Rev. Dr. Adier, David L. Einstrin to CaroLing. eldest daughter of Asron Faiman, Esq., all of
this city.

Taillant—Annert.—On Saturday, March 26,
Rev. H. Chamberiain, Grorge H. Taillant, of
Morrisania, to Kate Annert, of Fort Lee, N. J.,
daughter of the late Stephen Annett.

ASIRL.—On Saturday noon, April 2, after a lingering liness, ADELS, daugner of Leopoid M. and Pauline Asiel, aged 3 months and 25 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten
o'clock, from 124 East Fifty-second street.
ATKINSON.—On Saturday, April 2, MARY P. ATKINSON, wife of Walson Atkinson, in the 67th year of
her age.

ATKINSON. Wife of Watson Atkinson, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 249 Seventh street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BOLARY.—On Sunday morning, April 3, after a short and severe illness, David S., son of Alex. J. Bogart and son-in-law of the late Dr. Cotton, of Newport, R. I., in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOUILLON.—On Friday, April 1, of disease of the heart, Victor Bouillon, native of France, aged 74 years.

uncle. S. Beiler, So. 20 East 197th sirect, Harlem, Both Monday, S. 187th of Color M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functui, from her late resistence at two calculations screet, this (Monday) Literation of the family are respectively invited to attend the functui, from her late resistence at two calculations acrost, this (Monday) Literation of the family, also those calculations are the family and the function of the family, also those security invited to attend the functual from her late residence, 140 East Thirty-cipilit sirved, that (Monday) afternoon, at two o'cloox.

DERWEY,—In Brootlyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 2, Exalization, youngest child of flobers and family afternoon, at two o'cloox.

DERWEY,—In Brootlyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 2, Exalization, youngest child of flobers and family are residence, at the family are residence, at the family are residently invited to attend the functal, from the residence of her parents, Jefferson street, near Bushwick acetue, on Theady afternoon, at half, past one o'cloox.

Not, wife of Thomas Farless, in the 23th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are residently invited to attend the functal, from the second and Third streets, where a requient mass will be held, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clook. Fixey—On Friday, April 1 Mainty are respectively invited to attend the functal, from her late residence, No. 53 West fwenty-math sirrect, that (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clook.

Fixey—On Friday, April 1 Mainty are respectively invited to attend the functal, from her late residence, 1244 Faird avenue, o'ff Roscommon, parish of Athlone, Ireland, in the 60d year of her age.

Free Patrice, Thomas, James, John and Bernard, From her late residence, and the function of the residence, and the second and the function of the residence of the family and entire the second and second and the function of the residence of the family and residence of his parents, so when the function of the residence of his parents

West Twentieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, as

to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 23 West Twentieth street, this (Monday) atternoon, at haif-past one o'clock.

Coach Drivers No. 1 of New York will attend the funeral of their brother member, Peter O'Conner, from his late residence, 2:8 West Twentieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. By order of the President. DANIEL J. FLYNN.

O'REILLY.—On Saturday, April 2, ELLEN O'REILLY, widow of Mathew O'Reilly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 421 East Thirteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

PRELAN.—At Platks, Fla., on Thursday, March 31, John Phellan, a native of the parisa of Leadowny, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 8t. Paul's church, Court street, Brooklya.

SANDERSON.—On Sunday morning. April 3, WILLIAM A. Ghante, son of Charles and Margaret Sanderson, ared 1 year and 6 months.

The intends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) alternoon, at half-past one o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 548/5 Hadson street.

SEXTON.—On Sunday morning, April 3, John J. SEXTON.—On Sunday Glare, Ireland, aged 55

Hadson street,
SEXTON.—On Sunday morning, April 3, John J.
SEXTON. born in county Clare. Ireland, aged 55

SEXTON.—On Sunday morning. April 3, John J. Sexton. born in county Clare. Ireland, nged 55 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, No. 326 West Twenty-seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Schauer.—On Salurday. April 2, Cathering Schauer, aged 56 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 Fourth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Shirley.—On Sunday. April 3. Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Shirley, and grandchild of the late W. W. Shirley, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christs' church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

SLINGERIAND.—At San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 17, William J. SLINGERIAND, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, 60 West Ninsteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, 4k half-past three o'clock.

SMITH.—At Brookyn N. Y., on Saturday, April 2, Minard Smith, aged 50 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon,

half-past three o'ciock.

SMITH.—At Brooklyn N. Y., on Saturday, April 2, Minard Smith, aged 60 years, T months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from his late residence, 483 Columbia street. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

STARTZER.—Atlas Lodge, 316, F. and A. M.—The members of tals lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, No. 918 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother George Startzer.

William A. MacQUOID, Master.

GEORGE W. DURYEA, Secretary.

STITT.—On Saturday, April 2, GEORGE MOTT, eldest son of George S. and Mary B. Stitt, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence. 356 West Thirty-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Talbor.—At the residence of his stepfather, George Dulion, on Saturday, April 2, GEORGE N. TALBOT., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Brooklyn and Central lodges, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 Jay street.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM L. WALLACE, in the 39th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter. California papers please copy.

WHITE.—Alter a long and severe filness, HENRY P. WHITE, in his 46th year.

The friends of the family and the members of Greenwich Lodge, 437, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of the family and the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry F. White, from the residence of his fatherin-law, Mr. Samuel Briant, No. 97 Magnolia street.

The members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry F. White, from the residence of his modier-in-law Mrs. Samuel Brian, 9